

Daily Appeal.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GA.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 29.

NOTES.

The disappearance of SHERMAN from his front will enable Gen. FOLK to co-operate with his fine army with the greatest of ease in the defense of that city. The movements of the former have been mysterious, and there have been various reports of the route he took on leaving Meridian, but the weight of evidence is that he fell back, and we presume he will stop at this side of Vicksburg, or Jackson, at least. As no good can be accomplished by Gen. FOLK pursuing him to Jackson, as, indeed, it would be almost impossible for him to do, on account of the difficulty of obtaining supplies in the depleted country east of Meridian, through which he would have no reliable communication, he can give undivided attention to affairs on the Gulf coast, which promises next to be the scene of active operations.

If it was the intention for SHERMAN to participate in a general attack upon Mobile, his failure does not seem to affect the proceedings of PARAGUAY, who continues his operations upon Fort Powell. There is no reason to suppose that he will turn up elsewhere, he cannot move up the bay, and will do this, a land attack is not anticipated. But should be successful, our best advised friends expect movements from New Orleans via Pensacola and Panama, at both of which points it is known preparations have been making for some time. The city is stripped for a fight, is well garrisoned and provisioned, and with the additional supplies of food and clothing from our forces at Demopolis, a successful resistance can certainly be made.

FROM MEMPHIS.
The victory of Gen. FOREMAN over SMITH and GIBSON is fully confirmed. The Register of Saturday morning has a special dispatch from West Point, giving some additional particulars of the fight, and announcing the arrival of one hundred and fifty prisoners, including a colonel and lieutenant-colonel. The Federal loss in killed, lost on the field, was about one hundred, including two colonels. Gen. Foreman has been stated, about one hundred killed and wounded. Col. JEFF. FOREMAN, commanding a brigade in Chalmers' division, was killed, and Lieut. Col. BARKHAM, commanding the 6th Mississippi, mortally wounded. Col. BARKHAM, of BALI's brigade, was severely wounded in the breast, and Col. McCLURE, commanding a brigade of Chalmers' division, in the hand.

The Mississippi of Friday says the "very latest" and most "reliable" from the front is that SHERMAN has certainly retreated, and that the main body of his army is already west of Pearl River. The report is evidently derived from the editor, who says he will "not vouch for anything concerning SHERMAN's movements, as varied and conflicting are the reports that come to hand." One report is that before leaving Meridian the Yankee commander made a speech to his men, in which he declared the expedition had accomplished all that it was intended it should. Had LOUISIANA's column effected a junction with him, however, he would have marched to the Tennessee.

It is also said that he issued an order establishing the Mobile and Ohio railroad as his eastern line, and threatening condign punishment on all persons found recruiting in his territory, and holding all citizens as spies who may attempt to enter his lines without his authority, and offering protection to all deserters and others who will accept it.

The Selma journal of Saturday, the latest received, gives us no additional intelligence.

OUTRAGED.—This morning, the butchers of this city put up the price of beef to three dollars a pound. When their avaricious dispositions be satisfied? How can the people stand to see their ground down? There is no necessity or reason for the advance, and some steps should be taken to lower the figure. It can be done, and should be at once.

THE VICTORY IN FLORIDA.—The particulars of the battle in Florida, which we gave to-day, show that the victory achieved by the forces under Gen. FLEMING was a decisive one. The result, too, is important, as it saved the State, or the greater portion of it, from being overrun, and the capital from falling into the hands of the invaders. The Northern journals had contained great expectations of this expedition, for they supposed the State defenses. The obstacles presented by our brave troops will dissipate them surely.

THE TROOPING AT CHARLESTON.—The telegraph has at last made public a gratifying announcement, of which we had information some days ago—the striking of one of the enemy's steam vessels at Charleston by one of our small torpedo boats. It was deemed proper at the time to allow the enemy to attribute the striking of their boat to the storm, the night being very dark and stormy. It turns out, however, that they were coasting, and hence no longer necessary. The vicinity of Charleston harbor is an unsafe place for Yankee craft of any description.

LOUISIANA'S ARMY.—We met a gentleman yesterday, who left the position occupied by Gen. Leveque on the 24th inst. A change of position had just taken place, but where the army was posted we could not ascertain. He informs us the army is well clothed, has been well provisioned, and has enjoyed unusually good health during the winter.

NOUVEAU ENROLLMENT ACT.—Both houses of the Federal Congress have concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill. The report fixes the compensation fee at \$300, but renders the drafted man who cannot afford to be drawn again, or the expiration of one year. All able-bodied persons of African descent between 20 and 45 years of age, who are to be conscripted, and the choice of a loyal citizen is drafted and made to serve, shall be free, the master to pay the fee to be awarded by a commission, at \$300.

INDIANA.—The New York Tribune says the Democracy of Indiana are, if possible, more resolutely divided this year than ever. They have just held their Congressional Conventions for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, and the platforms put forth embody sentiments eminently suitable to secession.

THE ARMY.
We have nothing from the front beyond the report that everything was quiet up to last evening. We publish a letter this morning from an intelligent gentleman, which informs us that the enemy, after retreating from our immediate front Wednesday night, took position two miles this side of Tannah Hill, where they were reported to be Saturday afternoon, by our cavalry. The late movement from Chattanooga, it is now generally conceded, was not in such force as to indicate that the enemy pursued a general attack. It was exclusively for the purpose of engagement. It was exclusively for the purpose of threatening and enabling them to feel Gen. JOHNSON'S position with comparative safety. In the meantime, while attention was thus attracted to the immediate front, it was credit the news from Richmond—evidently credited by the War Department—OBERMAIER is endeavoring to execute a flank movement. If this is so it is undoubtedly known at headquarters, and preparations will be made accordingly. If the enemy's plan of the campaign embraces combined operations, they will soon be developed.

Unreasonable Excuses.
The Wilmington Journal thinks it is perfectly useless to raise a hue and cry about blockading runners, junks, speculators, traders, etc., etc.—Some of them may be bad enough, but they are not a dangerous element to a certain class of productions—these who generally bring to our market provisions, such as bacon, lard, poultry, eggs, and so forth. They have gone perfectly wild. They really seem to have lost all respect for their God, their country, their fellow-citizens, or their own souls. They have seized upon the temporary distress of the country, arising from the late action to make a possible future discount of one-third an excuse for doubling and tripling prices.

What is the name of all that extortionate can the traders make? Perhaps they will say that they have no confidence in Confederate money. Now, it would strike most plain thinking men that for people who pronounce Confederate money so much trash, these blockading runners should be equally ready to receive it in return for all that they can get. It is so unfortunate as to be productive of provisions, but make their living by their labor in some other vocation—not enough to enable them to pay their taxes and thus do their part toward the support of the Government.

Now we make no attack upon the farmers of the country. We simply denounce the course pursued by some of them. It would be folly and worse than folly to demand the highest prices for their produce, and most influential portion of the Southern people, because of the conduct of a few of their number. But we must not forget the force which example is calculated to exercise and the temptation of high prices, and we address ourselves to the really patriotic and generous farmers of the country, begging them, as well as persons of all other callings, to pause and reflect before their yielding to a panic which must create the danger at which it is right, and to remember that by yielding to the panic they are in fact helping to bring about the very thing which they are protesting against.

The Submarine Question.
Judge Murray, of South Carolina, made his decision in regard to the recent law putting the principals of submarines in the army. There were several cases before him at Greenville. His decision affirmed the constitutionality of the law, and the parties were ordered back to the custody of the military officers of the Confederacy.

On the other hand, the Richmond Wire states that Judge Parsons, of North Carolina, said Monday last, rendered a decision at Salisbury that the act of Congress putting an end to the exemption of persons by abolition in the army, was a breach of contract between them and the Government, and unconstitutional and void. His attention was then called to the late act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, which rendered him not his opinion was prepared, and he held that it did not apply to the principals as individuals.

The case, at his suggestion, will be removed to the supreme court of the State, for hearing by the court, at the next June term. Meanwhile the parties in a large number of cases were required to await and abide the decision in the case carried up.

The Raleigh Confederate says the enrollment of principals is going on, and great numbers are enrolling now.

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FOUR BOMBERS.—On Thursday last the enemy shot three men and wounded several others, and shot at the fort, doing it no damage, some firing up a little and throwing up some bursts of water. After one of the shots fired by Fort Powell, four launches were sent out to the front, and were apparently engaged in a vigorous manner. Immediately after the gunboat was disabled. On Friday the launches were disabled.

PERMITS.—Under the head of "Caught at Last," the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 15th, has a telegram from San Francisco, dated the 17th, which asserts very positively that the Confederate steamer Alabama was blockaded in Annapolis, a Chinese port, with the Yankee steamers Wyoming and Janesville at hand, ready to "grab her up," if she attempts to leave. This was on the 14th of January. The dispatch says: "Sumner's capture is at hand," that he has been caught by the Yankees, and that the ship is in a sinking condition, and will be brought into an American port, whether the Confederates will or not. On the 5th of January, according to European reports, the Alabama was fifty miles south of Bangor, on the Atlantic coast, whence the rise ports. Her position was also threatening to American vessels at Calcutta.

THAT.—The Richmond Enquirer, noticing the appointment of Gen. Bragg, styles him "a brilliant and able general," and who, under the Confederate flag, has no superior. The President, are most anxious to have a man of his caliber, as well as his ability and experience. An enormous impression is made on the nature of this appointment of Gen. Bragg. He is not and cannot be commander-in-chief. The Constitution of the Confederate States makes the President the commander-in-chief. Gen. Bragg is detailed for duty in the Richmond division. He does not command Gen. Lee, nor Gen. Johnston. He cannot command or direct them, except by the command of the President. His appointment has been made with the knowledge and approval of Gen. Cooper, Lee, Johnston, and Beauregard, all his superiors in rank.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Free Association.
General Sherman's Report.
BALTON, 5 o'clock P. M., Feb. 27, 1864.
EDITORIAL APPROPRIATE: I reached here yesterday, Standard's battery having been ordered here from Kingston after the advance of the Federal pickets a few days ago.

The enemy met with a warm reception in his recent movements, which resulted in a few hours' fighting at night or day, including a Col. McKee. This number was taken on the field, and doubtless several were taken off. We had about one hundred and twenty wounded—most of them very slight.

All has been quiet yesterday and to-day. The enemy has fallen back to Stone church, nine miles from this place on the Ringgold road, where they are reported to have made a stand. Our cavalry passed them to that point, and returned here this afternoon. The advance force was only one division.

Our troops are in excellent spirits. I have never seen men so cheerful and eager for a fight. They are anxious to retrieve the misfortune of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge.

Permit me to state, for the information of the Mississippi friends, the members of Standard's battery are all in good health. They have, after three years' service, recalled for the war, and are in good spirits. His men are a credit to the pride of so gallant a commander, as they are, and he is equally proud of them.

General and Staffing.
Capt. Evans' report, commanded by Lieut. Galaher—consisting of eleven men—made a most desperate and daring descent on island 70, opposite the battery, capturing the steamer, Guillemot, and several small boats, and several men and horses; also the steamer, Guillemot, and several men and horses. The steamer, Guillemot, was captured on the night of the 24th and crossed over to the island, where they laid in ambush until daylight, when they captured the steamer, Guillemot, and several men and horses.

We clip the above from the Mississippi. It is the record of one gallant feat, such as might take place every day, and is the only kind of warfare that will keep the Yankees from encroaching the States lying on the river. Had our men been followed, the river never would have been navigated by the enemy's transports or trading vessels. Had the money expended already been committed to the Virginia peninsula, the city and the municipal chain gang. Not a day passes that some deed of outrage, robbery or villainy is not committed by one or more of these liberated Federal prisoners.

On the island, with every convenience of cleanliness around them, pure water from wells, the flowing river on either side to carry off all impurities, and ample space for their encampment, they live in a condition of regularity that it is impossible to describe. No rigor of discipline can be enforced on the inmates of the camp. It is obvious, therefore, that no amount of attention on the part of the officers can maintain these wretches in